

WEATHER FORECAST FOR TODAY.
Light northerly winds, fair with occasional showers.

SUGAR—96° Centrifugals, 3.3125 cents. 88 Analysis Beets, 7s 9 3/4d.

ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1856.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MUST GIVE MORE TIME

Federal Clerks to Work Until 4.30.

Stackable Announces Change for Feb. First.

The New Order Has Disarranged Washington's Social and Business Schedule.

Federal government employees in Honolulu and in all parts of the Islands must work a half an hour longer every weekday than usual. The business day in future will close at 4:30 instead of at 4.

Collector of Customs Stackable has just issued an order to the employees in his department, requiring all clerks on and after February 1, to work from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. with a half hour for luncheon, and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. without an allowance for luncheon.

The regulation covering the hours of labor is as follows:

Hours of labor of all clerks and other employees, of whatever grade or class, in the Treasury Department, except those required by law or regulation to work more than seven hours a day, extended from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., with an allowance of one-half hour for luncheon. On Saturdays during the months of July, August and September, the hours of labor will be from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., without allowance for luncheon.

Secretary Leslie M. Shaw of the Treasury Department has promulgated the order for increased hours, or rather living up to the regulation, as follows:

Treasury Department, Jan. 9, 1904. To officers and employees of the Treasury Department and others concerned.

Attention is called to the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 15, 1898, which provides as follows:

It shall be the duty of the heads of the several executive departments, in the interest of the public service to require of all clerks and other employees of whatever grade or class, in their respective departments, not less than seven hours of labor each day except Sundays and days declared public holidays by law or executive order. Provided, That the heads of the departments may, by special order, stating the reason, further extend the hours of service of any clerk or employee in their departments respectively; but in case of an extension it shall be without additional compensation.

In order more effectually to comply with the above provision of law, it is hereby ordered:

OTHER GOVERNORS WANT A SALARY LIKE CARTER'S

Following are extracts from a debate in the House of Representatives on January 14:

Mr. Wilson of Arizona: Mr. Speaker, the amendment offered yesterday was not to increase the salary of the governor of this Territory, but to increase the appropriation so as to cover the salary allowed by law. The law of the land gives to the governor of Arizona \$3,500 a year; and I say it is not enough. Governor Brodie has today services to perform such as are required of scarcely any governor of any of the States, because of the many reports, etc., that are required from him by the Federal Government, in addition to his duties in attending to the government of the people of the Territory. In area and in the amount of official business that Territory is beyond almost any of the States. The salary allowed by law is \$3,500. If the law is right—and Congress passed the law—then it is right to pay the salary, for it would be a farce to say that the law gives you something and the Appropriation Committee takes it away. The law is either right or wrong, and the law gives it. The appropriation should be made to cover it, and that is all we ask.

Now, I understand it has been said that the governor gets a thousand dol-

1. On and after Monday, January 11, 1904, the hours of labor for all clerks and other employees of whatever grade or class in this department, except those now required by law or regulation to work more than seven hours a day, will be from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., with an allowance of one-half hour for luncheon.

2. The foregoing provision will apply to all Saturdays except during the months of July, August, and September. During those months the hours of labor on Saturdays, unless otherwise ordered, will be from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. without an allowance for luncheon.

The change in hours has affected Washington, with its army of clerks, to such an extent that the whole schedule of business, social and diplomatic life, will have to be altered. Washington is a city of traditions. The time-honored 5 o'clock dinner of Washington, will of necessity have to be changed to 5:30. This will disarrange the hours of closing business houses. They formerly had two hours in which to receive the patronage of the clerks. Instead of closing at 6 they will hereafter close at 6:30.

In the official social life, afternoon functions will have to be held later in order that prominent office holders may have the opportunity to be present. Washington, as a whole, dislikes the change, and it was all due to a backwoods congressman fumbling among old regulations until he stumbled upon the one relative to the government's working hours. When he placed the matter before Attorney-General Knox, that official was reluctantly compelled to announce that every department in Washington was violating the regulation, and that thereafter it would have to be observed. The congressman who dug up the obnoxious regulation, now wishes he had kept his discovery to himself.

THE PALMER WOODS' POLITICAL RAID

It is said that the four Democratic committeemen who had Palmer Woods' name sent on for National Committeemen, were Harvey, Rhodes, Asch and Licke. On the evening when the entire committee met, two of the quartet, Licke and Asche, voted for McCarthy.

Col. McCarthy, when asked for his views on the matter, said:

"I have none. I was not a willing candidate for the place, but my friends insisted that I accept the nomination. I repeatedly told them that I was not in a position where I could leave my business and attend the convention, and urged them to name S. M. Damon. I would have been perfectly satisfied at that time or any other time, had I known that the committee or any part of it, desired to place some one else in nomination. After Damon, I had named Senator Woods.

"Had the committee desired to put any one else in nomination I would have stepped gracefully aside and put no obstacle in their path to put up some one else. That was what I wanted. But it was totally unnecessary to go about it in the manner they did."



TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY TRAIN AT MUKDEN, CHINA.

NEWS OF WORLD AT LARGE LATER THAN COAST FILES

(Associated Press Mail Special.)

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Addressing the Reichstag immediately after it had assembled today the Chancellor said it had become his duty to inform the House of the serious position of the German settlers in Southwest Africa through revolt of the Hereros. They had killed a number of settlers who were fleeing to the stations, had destroyed houses and farm improvements and had driven off cattle of a great number of farmers who are now unable to leave the protection of the stations. The insurrection came at a time when the Governor and a large portion of the colonial troops were subduing the Bondelzwart tribe, twenty days' march away. In consequence of this, and the remaining forces being scattered among the previous places of refuge in the middle of the colony, the natives were seriously threatening Okajundjy, Otjomblingwe and Karabib, and even Windhoek itself. The Government, before the last dispatch had been received, had ordered 500 men, with six machine guns and six pieces of artillery, to be placed in readiness for active service, but a start would not be made until January 30th. The serious intelligence now at hand made it necessary to send out immediately a battalion of 500 marines in addition to the other troops, with a complement of guns and railroad pioneers. These would embark Thursday on a North German Lloyd liner and would arrive at Swakopmund, German South-

west Africa, February 8th. The gunboat Habicht had been ordered from Cape Town and was due to arrive at Swakopmund today. Moreover, 2,300 men previously dispatched would reach Swakopmund February 3rd. The German people, continued the Chancellor, would answer the call for help of the faithful servants of the State and the colonists. The Chancellor alluded briefly to the financial requirements necessary and said these would be provided later.

The Reichstag, after warmly applauding the Chancellor's statement, took up the regular business of the day.

TO VISIT AMERICA.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Orders have been sent to the Commodore in command of the German West Indian squadron to send the ships now at Havana to United States ports. During the next ten days the Vineta with the Commodore on board will go to New Orleans, the Faulke to Mobile, Ala., and the Gazelle to Galveston, Texas.

ANTI TOXIN LABORATORY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A municipal laboratory for the manufacture of anti-toxin under the supervision of public chemists may be the outcome of the campaign instituted by the Chicago Medical Society against the high prices exacted by the manufacturers' combine, or so-called "death trust."

At a conference of the officers of the organization the feasibility of the scheme was discussed in detail. The result is a decision to refer the matter

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PILGRIMS STRIKE HANDS ACROSS THE OCEAN

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Pilgrims' Society held a banquet here during the evening and exchanged cablegrams with the banqueters of the London society.

The Pilgrims' Society was organized in London in July, 1902. At its first meeting it elected the following officers: Lord Roberts, president; Lieut. Gen. Grenfell and Chauncey M. Depew, vice-presidents. The object of the organization is to form clubs in the larger cities all over the world through which the interests of Americans and Englishmen may be more closely bound together. The New York and London clubs of the society number very many prominent Americans and Englishmen in their list of members.

HINTS OF MURDER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Jan. 29.—Austria and Russia have been warned that the Macedonian committee has promised to reward Albanians for killing foreign officers. The Turkish Government is disposed to represent that the Macedonians themselves will contest the Austria-Russian reform program.

EX-MAYOR AMES FREE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 29.—The Supreme Court today handed down a decision which frees ex-Mayor Ames of Minneapolis from custody on technical grounds.

PANAMA EXPECTS AN INVASION BY THE COLOMBIANS

Two Hundred Isthmian Indians Try to Surprise the U. S. Gunboat Bancroft.

Great Britain Will Urge Japan to Accept the Russian Proposals—The Earl of Devon Dead. Cooking School Girls Poisoned.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

PANAMA, Jan. 30.—Colombia intends to send an expedition against Panama.

COLON, Jan. 30.—Two hundred San Blas Indians attempted to surprise the United States gunboat Bancroft but were driven off by overhead firing.

TURKEY WATCHING BULGARIA.

SALONICA, Jan. 30.—Seven Turkish battalions have been ordered to the Bulgarian frontier.

RUSSIA'S REPLY TO JAPAN PLEASES GREAT BRITAIN

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.—The British Ambassador states that the Russian reply is satisfactory and makes concessions which Great Britain will urge Japan to accept.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Jan. 29.—Further delay has been made by Russia in the transmission of its reply to Japan. The note is now promised for next week.

Both Russia and Japan have sent to the Powers complete statements of their respective positions on the Far Eastern questions.

PARIS, France, Jan. 29.—It is stated that Japan does not intend to fortify the Straits of Korea.

EARL OF DEVON DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Earl of Devon is dead.

The Earl of Devon was ninety-three years old. He owned over fifty thousands acres of land in England and had a fine castle in Devon.

INSURGENT SUCCESSES.

SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 30.—The insurgents have recaptured San Pedro and Demacorias after desperate fighting.

POISONED MEAT KILLS COOKING SCHOOL GIRLS

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Eight girls in a cooking school at Darmstadt are dead, three dying as a result of eating poisoned meat.

VIGNAUX STILL CHAMPION.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Vignaux has defeated Sutton, the American billiardist, by four points in a stirring contest.

THE 'FRISCO RING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Hanlon won in the fourteenth round.

GERMANS HARD PRESSED.

BERLIN, Germany, Jan. 29.—The native tribes of Southwest Africa are hard pressing the German military garrison.

M'KOWEN PLEADS GUILTY.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 29.—W. A. McKowen, secretary of the University of California Board of Regents, pleaded guilty today to the charge of embezzlement.